No subscriptions received on any other terms

than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Will Mr. Cook the post master, inform us who is to blame for this negligence. Our subscribers make frequent complaint to us concerning the irregularity with which they receive their papers, and we wish them to know that the fault does not rest with us.

The same noble spirit that actuated our soldiery in the beginning of the war, is in them still. Regiments and brigades in all car armies are raising their voice in favor of a rigid and uncompromising prosecution of the war to a successful termination, and demanding that all the resources of the gove mment should be used to further that end.

There was a meeting of the soldiers of the hospitals of Raleigh, on Saturday night last, at Pettigrew Hospital; and resolutions were passed breathing the true spirit. Private R. S. Smith, of the 47th N. C. T., Lieut: Lucien Hall of the 9th Va. cavalry and Surgeon Tracey made eloquent and patriotic speeches. The soldiers were a unit for continued and determined resistance. See proceedings in another place.

MARRIAGE NOTICES .- It is useless for any one to send us marriage notices unaccompanied by the name of the sender. It is against our rule to publish such. Newspapers are often imposed on by malicious persons, if this rule is not followed strictly, who sends false statements, that are calculated to offend or produce unpleasant feelings.

The attention of the city commissioners is called to the dangerous break in the bridge on the street leading to the Rai road depot, near the Cape Fear Bank.

#### New Advertisements.

ed to the new advertisemen's of Tucker. Andrews & Co., who have just received a stock of Rine Macin Shi ting, Cott in Cards, Green Tea, Jeans and A paccas. Also, to the advertisement of D. W. C. Buibow, of Gree sb ro' N. C. A so, to the Negro Auction, to be red to morrow, by W. F. Askew & Co. Certain persons, also should read and head the warning given in General Order, No. 122, from the A. &. I G. Office.

#### Advertising.

The particular attention of business men is called to the fact that there is no better ad\_ vertising medium than the Confederate. It has a daily circulation second to none in the State, as its subscription books will show ; and which, we invite all who donot the fact -to call and examine, for themselves. Its circulation is not exclusive in any one locality -it circulates throughout the State-and go to what office you will, there you will find the Confederate daily delivered to its subscribers.

If advertisers wish their advertising to be generally read, and to receive a fair return for the expense thereby incurred, they will concult their own interests by patronizing the Confederate.

#### For the Confederate. Meeting of the Soldiers.

At a meeting of the soldiers in the goveral Hospitals in this city, held at Pettigrew Hospital, Saturday evening 11th, inst., Surgeon Tracey, of General Hospital No. 7, was called to the chair, and Mesers. Lawrence, of General Hospital No. 8, and Pettis, of Pettigrew Hospital, appointed secretaries.

Upon metion the chair appointed Capt. Gorman, 2nd N. C. Infantry, Lt. Mitchell 14th N. C. Infantry and Private Walker, Co. H, 30th N. C. Regiment, as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, Rob. Sidney Smith, Co. D. 47th N. C. Regiment was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a strain of stirring eloquence The committee then appeared and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unau-

imously adopted : WHEREAS, Our government has made repeated efferts to negotiate an henorable peace, and has always failed, because of the refusal of our enemies to meet us for negotiation; and, whereas, the last effort through Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, has been shown to be a deception of the enemy; and whereas, the occasion was seized by our enemy to insult our people with the degrading offer of submission, by which their houses, property, liberties and lives, are put at the mercy of a false and unscrupulous foe; and whereas, the enemy has refused to negotiate with the Confede-

cy or with the State. Therefore, 1. Resolved, That no people who set a velne on the inherent rights of man; who regards henor or liberty, could accede to such

2. Resolved. That nothing is left to us but to continue to defend ourseives against in Vasion; and that to this end we should employ all the means of the nation; and that all men are fit to be used in this great struggle-whatever may be their color-as their interests are

identical. 3. Resolved, That we implore the protection of Almighty God, and pledge to each other our power, our faith and our lives, and all the preperty we possess, to maintain this

conflict for liberty and independence to its successful termination. After the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by Lieut. Hall, 9th

Virginia cavalry, and Surgeon Tracey. After which, the meeting adjourned.

W. J LAWBENCE,
H. M. PETTIS,

Secretaries.

# LY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II.

RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1865.

{ NUMBER 36.

#### Northern News.

THE NORTHERN VIEW OF THE LATE ATTEMPT AT PEACE NEGOTIATIONS-LINCOLN AND SEWARD HAVE DECEIVED BOTH SIDES. The correspondent from Washington of the New York H rald says.

Notwithstanding the assertion made in official quarters that the recent negotiation is a failure, it finds but few believers. Those who are n s p sition to know the real facts in regard to the whole affair, and no the professons ook upon the result as being very far from a failure. It did not result in cassition of hostilities, nor in a carefully prepared treaty being drawn op and signed by the negotiating parties; but events will show that it is no more of a failure than Bair's mission, which is now admitted officially as being a grand

That the consultation between the President and Mr. Seward and Messrs. Stephens. Hunter and Campbell, has brought us nearer peace is almost universally believed in official circles. It is also admitted that the negotiation progressed favorably so far as it were and that it removed several obstacles which lay in the road to peace. To that extent it was successful. The door has been opened to a settlement of the whole question. While Mr. Lincoln declares that peace has got to come right and in a way that it will be permanent, or not at all, it is conceded that his late mission to Fortress Monroe has materially bastened the day for re union. Those who have obtained a full statement of the affair declare that the day is near at hand.

It seems that Lincoln's return to Washington was soon made the occasion of a "consultation." A di-patch from Washington says: Most of the members of the cabinet are at the White House this evening in consultation with the President. There is reason to believe that a new proclamation of amnesty is under consideration, growing out of the recent interview between the President and the Stephens party, and that it will soon be issued.

Another despatch says: A special meeting of the cabinet was held to-day, which lasted from twelve until one o'clock.

The latest despatch from Washington, dated on the morning of the sixth, and published in the Baltimore, American of that evening, says: It is reported and believed that since the President's return from the South he has related to his Capinet the particulars of the conference with the rebel commissioners, and that The sp cal attenti n of the reader is call- they will endorse his course in the premises .-No offic al action has, however, been taken on

> The New York Herald says: But little additional regarding the conference of the President and Secretary Seward with the three rebel peace commissioners has, been d'scloed. It is surmised that little concerning the late important negotiations, will be made public until something turther is heard from Richmond.

THE NORTHERN PRESS ON THE FAILURE OF THE "PEACE MISSION."

The Yankee papers which had so confidently shouted peace! a tew days before were considerably taken back by Mr. Lincoln's return after having accomplished nothing! The Baltimore American says:

The conference ended as it was generally supposed it would end. It seems that, though their pride has been touched, the rebels have not been humbled. Their haughty spirit requires further subdual. They need to be more severely rebuked, to quiff the cup of bitterness until they reach the dregs. If they prefer traitors' graves to submission to the rightful authority, they are welcome to them; if they prefer otter uprooting and extermination, let it comes. The sooner it comes, the sooner we will have peace. The sooner they are destroyed, the sooner will loyal men oc upy and adorn the places they have disgraced. The Herald is not so insolent, and tries to make it appear that the mission was not a

failure. It wys: The President and Secretary of State have returned without a protocol for peace or an armistice, and apparently with no nearer approach to a basis of reconciliation with our "erring brethren" than they were before, but still it is believed that much has been done in removing obstructions and in smoothing

he way to peace Our correspondent on the steamer with President Lincoln to Fortress Monroe and back, 8415: "While Hunter, Stepha: s and Campbell did not fel that they had the power to lay down the arms of the insurgents, they were made fully aware of the position of Pie-ident Lince ln. He would not and did not budge an inch from his point of suhmisson as the initiatory proposition of peace." The rebel agents, we are thus further informed, have returned to Rehmond to report progress, "and will soon be heared from again;"-that "the interview was of the most hopeful and cordial nature;" that "the country has reason to be proud of it;" that " good will result from it," and that " a few days will tell if it be peace a con tinuar ce of the war."

THE PEACE QUESTION IN CONGRESS. In the House of Repr sentatives on Saturday, Mr. In ersoll introduced a resolution declaring that it is the deliberate and emphatic or inion of this House that no peace can or should be made that would recognize the traitorous leaders of the rebellion, and give them equal eights and immunities as loyal citizens. Mr. Stevens said he had been informed no begotiations are Low pending, the contracting parties having seperated without anything admissable having been presented.

GOLD. Gold closed in New York at 2141 . The

The uncertain'y which still shrouds the subject of peace parates against a rise, but so soon as the public mind is satisfied, by official announcement or otherwise as to what, was said and done during the conference! speculation will become active in a particular who have bone, muscle, arms and strength, direction. If the conference has given no promise of peace by negotiation, then the war on both sides will necessarily be prosecuted with renewed viger, and gold will rise.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH. The following is from the Philadelphia In-

quirer of 4th inst. THE PRACE MOVEMENT. The fellowing, contained in a Washington despatch of the third, is the latest known in reference to the "peace movement" it the date of the despatch. It will be observed that among the imaginative Yonkees, at that time,

the final conclusion was certain ; Peace! peace! is about the only topic of dis enssion here to-day, though but little additional light has been thrown the on subject. Those who yesterday hooted at the idea of anything comming out of the matter, are to-day con-

vinced that there is something in it. The reason for Mr.-Lincoln keeping it so quiet is said, by a high official, to be that if he were to disclose what he knew, the very purpose to be accomplished might be biffled entirely. Advices from Fortress Monroe this afternoon are to the effect that Mr. Lincoln found them more disposed to reconciliation than he had anticipated, and that he will return to-night,

Governor Dennison, Attorney General Speed and Secretary Seward are believed to be the only Cabinet ministers in full communion with the rebechiefs; and, with the exception of the two Blairs, none outside are cognizant of the purposes of the negotiations. . Many leading Senators, who at first would not listen to such a thing as Mr. Lincoln treated with them, are now strong in the belief that this move will bring about a speedy peace.

General Dix left to-night for New York, after having been all day in consultation with Secretary Stanton. Attorney-General Speed said to him, just before leaving, that if the rebels were only acting in good faith, the final conclusion was certain.

An editorial in the Washington Chronicle attracts much attention, owing to the relations of that paper with the administration. The following sentences occur:

Next comes the amnesty proclamation, with all its exceptions, as to the great offenders .-Why not make this general, without exceptions? Are we afraid of them? Do we fear their re-appearance at the Federal Capital? Are we, of the free North, every State of which is committed and sworn against slavery, with West Virginia, Maryland, Nevada and incoming free territories, are we atraid to admit any of our countrymen, submitting to the Constitution and obeying the laws, to all the privileges of the American Union? If we are, we are unworthy of the destiny which has been transmitted to us by our fathers and theirs, or shall we send the rapidly demoralizing rebel army into Mexico?-Shall we allow it to reinforce the minions of Louis Napoleon and Maximilian? Shall we hold the position of France after the rebellion. when her expatriated nobility plotted the great conspiracy which undermined the First Consul, and contributed to his terrible and final overthrow? Shall we allow the desperate men who may be expelled from the United States, in the event of a sudden peace. to intrigue against the country they once dearly loved; or shall we take them back to meet the free people of the free States of America? Whatever Mr. Lincoln's policy is, whether he is at Fortress Monroe or in the city of Washington, we believe be possesses the supreme attribute of rewarding the friends of the Union, and forgiving the eremies of the Union who are ready to return to the old flag. The N w York correspondent of the Inqui-

rer, writing under date of the 3d, says: The public mind is yet brooding on peace. The idea is in everybody's head, and so near everybody's heart, that for the mement about everything else is lost sight of. The newspaper offices have been thronged all the afternoon with people eager to catch the latest ru-mers and reports from Fortress Monroe. There are gamblers, even, who are going about willing to bet that an armistice will be announced before to m rrow night, and that peace and re-union will tollow in less than thirty days from date. Heaven grant that, for this time, the gambiers may be right.

### Endurance the Road to Success.

In a late Richmond Examiner Mr. Pollard gives the results of "Ten months' observation in the enemy's country." In this article. which ought to be administered in boluses to all croakers who can be made to digest in no other way, Mr. Pollard puts us in possession of some most encouraging facts. It must be premised that Mr. Pollard did not conduct his observations in the style of Gen. Seymour at the South; he did not look through the window of a jail and then come home to expatiate upon a public sentiment of which he could know nothing at all. Enjoying the privileges of a prisoner at large, living in a hotel, and mixing and conversing freely with all sorts of persons, he had ample opportunities of noting the tone of the popular mind. We may, therefore, rely upon his report. Among a great many things of much interest, he teils us that the Yankees are on the brink of exhaustion, and that the source of this exhaustion is neither the condition of their finances nor the number of Confederate victories, but simply the growing difficulty of

obtaining recruits. As an evidence of this, he states that their last draft of three hundred thousand brought but seventy thousand men-that a large majurity of the recruits obtained since Lincoln's election are negroes-that Grant's army, wi hin the lines of which he spent six days, is composed of negroes in the proportion of three negroes to one white man-hat the next draft will fail far more signally than any which preceded it -that, in that event, conscription must be resorted to, and that then the war must break down. Such, he says, is the universal belief at the North. All parties agree that the only hope of subduing the South lies in the desire of the South to see the war closed and this desire they all hope, will lead to its submission before it becomes necessary to enforce a conscription. The vote of all the armies around Richmond in the Presidential election was but eighteen thousand, there being only that number of natives born or naturalized men under Grant-an overwhelming proof of the distate which the Yankees have for the glories of the field, and an indication of the trouble which a conscription, calling for all classes, will most undoubtedly produce. In view of these facts, Mr Pollard thicks it far more important than anything else to convince the Yankees that our resolution is not changed, and that our courage is still unbroken; for, notwithsanding our resistance of four years, many of them still are; or at least affect to be; unconvinced. That there is, however, a lurking fear that they may be mistaken, can be inferred from the eager interest with which everbody asks whether the" South has the resolution to hold out."

It thus appears that the struggle between the North and South is one of simple endurance. If we can surpass the North in that quality, neither Hood's failure or Sherman's success will alter the ultimate result. All that we have to do is to go on fighting, and even though defeat should be piles upon defeat, we must win in the end .- South Carolinian.

## WORK!

PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of BOOK AND JOB TYPE

To be found in the CONFEDERACY.

## And we are prepared to do all kinds of

SHORT NOTICE.

And in the very best STYLE of the Art.

ALL JOB WORE Sent us will be done neatly and with

QUICK DISPATCH

ADAMS' POWER PRESS. HAND PRESSES

AND A GORDON JOB PRESS

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,) And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with

## QUARTERMASTERS

COMMISSARIES,

POST SURGEONS, AND ALL

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS Who desire their work done in the best possi-

ble manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial. OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

8 DOZ. FRE CH AND ENG-LISH CALF SKINS, AT

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., CPLE DID BEAVER CLOTH.

.-ALSO-Fine English Cassimeres. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

FOR MAKING OVERCOATS.

feb 10 d2t

OIL FOR SALE.

20 Bbls. Tanners Oil, " Cotton Seed Oil, 5 " Linseed Oil. W. R. MILLER, Apply to Neuse Oil Mills.

· Raleigh, N. C. Conservative and Progress copy. FOR RENT.

Two very nice rooms, suitable for a small family, or for bed-rooms, can be had immediately by addressing BOX 163, City P. O.

TTENTION LADIES!

3 Doz. (25 and 30 Hoops) Steel Spring Skirts, India Mell Muslins, Book Muslins.
Plaid (checked) Muslins,
18 Gross No. 1 Lead Pencils,

Fine Flax Thread, On Consignment and for sale, TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

ORSALE.

5 Barrels good Sugar, 300 Pounds Tallow, 30 Good beef Hides.

A splendid Black Hawk Horse, four years old, of superior style, and speed. Warrented to trot a mile in three minutes; well broke; color, dark bay, good size. Price \$5000.

J. R. MOORE, Gaston, N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE

I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to reocive the following taxes due the 1st de of January, 1865, to the Confederate Government, viz: lst. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.
2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on
profits made by buying and selling from the 1st
day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January,

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, ca-nal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.
5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, basiness or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, commission merchants bowling al eys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners. All persons in arrears are very respectfully re-

quested to make payment.

RUFUS H. PAGE,

jan 28-dt13feb. Collector for Wake County. Conservative, Progress and Standard

copy three times.

FO R A Seven Cctave Piano, of good .tone and in tune. Rosewood case handsomely carved. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman.

jan 30-d4t. -

On the night of the 4th inst., my NOTE BOOK with several valuable papers, among which was some Surgeon Certificate's of my disability. The papers cannot be of any use to any one but myself.
I will pay a liberal reward to the finder for leaving them at the Confederate office or dropping

them in the Post Office.

feb 7-d3t.

JAMES A. HENDERSON. OR RENT.

In Wake Forest, until the 20th October next, a nicely furnished residence, containing nine rooms, with necessary outhouses. A fine well of water is on the premises, also a large orchard, grapery and a garden of three acres. The place is about 16 miles from Raleigh, on the R. & G. R. R.

Possession given immediately. Apply to GRAHAM DAVES,

Raleigh, N. C.

WALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell, for cash, the Plantation on which I now live, one mile south of Greensboro', N. C., containing one hundred and eighty acres, one undred of which is heavily timbered, the remaining eighty is in cultivation—fifteen in grass, for-ty planted in winter oats, and twenty-five acres re-

maining for corn, partly brok .. The plantation contains a good two-story dwelling with four rooms, with kitchen attached. Also two negro houses, good ment-houses, granaries, a well of first-rate water in the yard a two story barn, a snug school-room, a house for a tenant, on the south part, with a beautiful grove, and a never-failing stream of beautiful water running through the plantation, with a good mill site near, the residence. HENRY S. CLARK. feb 8-d5t\* Greensboro', N. C.

### TEACHER WANTED.

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED," to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,

Or. W. T. ALSTON, jan 21-d2w\* . Yarboro' House, Raleigh.

POR SALE OR RENT. IN GREENSBORO', N. C.

A House with three rooms above and three bepraces in each, situated near the depot on a lot of four or five acres. with all necessary out buildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live. feb. 3 d5t D. C. MEBANE, M. D.

SOMETHING NEW ENFIELD, N. C. AN AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

I will also buy on commission, for persons wishing me to make purchases for them.
GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL. M. A. Bledsoe, and Samuel H. Young, Raleigh,

Dr. H. Joyner, and Col. D B. Bell, Enfield, feb 4-d4t\*

ORRENT. Comfortable accommodations for a small familv. with garden and other privileges, in a quiet

feb 9-d3t DUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Address Box 329, City P. O.

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaze Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years or age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.

feb 9-atf: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

RICHMOND. November 28, 1865. THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and atock.

No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866.

G. A. TRENHOLM,

Secretary of Trnasury.

### LARGE FARM TO RENT IN

de 13 taw2m

CASWELL COUNTY. On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly

herds grass. On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands. Address thelundersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX. jan 30-dtf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Having qualified as executor of the will of C. W. Symthe, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons idebted to the estate, to make pay-ment, and all persons having caims against the Estate must present them or this, notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. We will be in Lexington during the terms of the February and

May courts.
We will sell at the Court House, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, two likely negro girls aged 8 and 10 years. pay-ment to be made in Confederate Money. A. J. SHAGLE, Executors.

CELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH. feb 2-dtf

RS. MILLER continues to accommodate M Boarders, by the day, week or month.

### DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THRES DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be exscuted at this Office with dispatch, and as nearly

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, GOLDSBORO', N. C.

\* . \* L beral advances made on consignments. A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Com-

Man 18-dtf ORINDSTONES ! GRIND-

STONES!! . . We keep constantly on hand for sale a good as-STONES, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds.
SHAY. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

## LIIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one thirty which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent solders free of the reachest and these sold to the received and these sold to the reachest and these sold to the received the reachest and these sold to the reachest and these sold to the reachest and the reache charge as beretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound. All persons who have hides in my yard will be

TIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of. ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.

Pres't Raleigh, N. C., to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't, Cary, N. C. dee 6-dtf

TEGRO AUCTION AND COM-MISSION HOUSE. ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Ealeigh, the subscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

or board, &c., as the times will permit. business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public

W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the

### RONI IRONI

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quelity for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of lard attached. Apply to

WARRENTON, N. C. \* Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Segroes, Stock, &c., &c.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGEN-

PROTESTAN PISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

SOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA. REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., EDITORS. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION-CASE, IN ADVANCE :

For two months.....\$6.00 For four months......10.00 

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

## ADVERTISING.

as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

## A DOLPH COHN

pany Shepa; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. E. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby,

REWARD ...

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,

Agent Southern Express Company.

#### North State Iron and Brass Works. CUPREME COURT REPORTS

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Fquity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq. Price of No. 11, \$12.50; No. I, \$7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will Tenit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN, Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,

nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. B.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP PaBATTLE,

Consedvative copy till forbid.

for the sale of SLAVES. We have provided says and comportables quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the

patronage. dec 19-dtf REWARD ...

above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.

heavy castings. dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co. RORREN.T

Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. jan 31-dtf State Journal copy. F. POWELL,

REFER TO W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile ; J. W. Carroll,

is now published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING AS-

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#### New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING. Daily one month, Daily three months, Daily six months, Tri-Weekly three months, Tri-Weekly six months, Weekly three months, Weekly six months, Advertising per square,

The office of the Confederate needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this va vancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

The whole affair of F. P. Blair, and son, turns cut to be a Yankee trick, gotten up by

that sbrewdest of tricksters, W. H. Seward. Every one will remember how unscrupulously this same paragon of an unprincipled diplomat, tricked the French government in the matter of the Maxilian Empire. At the last session of the Federal Congress, the House of Representatives passed a resolution recognizing the Monroe doctrine and expressing the determination to maintain it; and lest this exposition of a national purpose might give ambrage to the Emperor of the French. Seward dispatched a trusty explanation, that this was only effervescence of the House of Representatives-a passionate and thoughtless body; that the Senate and Execntive, controlled the foreign policy of the government; and the action of the House was not to be taken as an evidence of what they would do. Then, said the Emperor, you will send a minister to Maximilian?-This was scarce a poser to the adroit negotiator. Most certaintly, said he. And thereupon, our vessels, which we had the permission of the French government to build in French ports, were locked tighter up. No sooner, however, had Mr Seward nicely arranged this matter, than he set to work to make his promises impossible of execution. He got together his instruments in the House of Representatives, and whispered in their ear: "Now, when the appropriation for a Minister to the Emperor of Mexico comes up, do you strike that out of the bill;" and it was done. Whereupon, with a face of such extended length as the heir of a large

fortune would put on at the funeral of his

departed ancestor, this artful machinater

presents himself to Louis Napoleon, with the

deepest and most poignant regrets; that an

obstinate assembly interposes in the way of

the obstacle shall be removed. And, in the

meantime, chuckles over the success of the

plot, his only aim being, to save time in

his most ardent wishes, but he promises that

which to "suppress the rebellion." Like this-but mere unscrupulous-mere unprincipled and more devilish-was his late cheat about peace negotiations. His design was to have passed the amendments to the United States Constitution; by which slavery was to be abelished. The legislation did not move fast enough; and so he led Blair to believe (or else he took Blair into the plan) that negotiations were to be commenced at Richmond. Mestengers were to come and go. Conferences were to be asked with our government; and de common rumor was to be affoat that seace would ensue en the basis of reconstruction, with the constitution as. it might be. By this unmitigated deception, he succeeded in hastening the passage of the emendments through the Federal Congress. with that indecent hurry, and amid the vulgar scenes which we have heretofore published -What was it to him that he had employed the holy subject of peace as the basis of his disception; or that he was tampering with the bopes of the bereaved and afflicted in both nations. What, to him, was it, that he designed a deception upon our government and people, when he invited a conference to induce us to send Commissioners. It was his element-the food of his nature and in keeping with the

character of the people whose servant he is. Fortunately for the cause of truth and right, his weapon has turned upon himself .-Our people have become united. No more discord will interrupt our harmony. No more gloom and despondency are to be encouraged. Men know now, that there is no alternative but dishonor, and the loss of all; that the terms offered are of such as a conqueror might extend to his subjugated enemy in the last gasp. The idea that many of our people had, that telerable terms would be given them is vanished, and the universal sentiment is. that death were better than the acceptance of terms offered. There is another thing taught us by this manifestation of the false and corrupt character of our adversary. It is this : that whatever his promises might be-even if they were at all liberal-we should have no reason whatever to expect their fulfilment .-Happy for us, these arch-deceivers have not deemed it to be their policy to make us any premises sufficiently gracious to enlist our attention. On the contrary, they seemed to consider us already their own; and not worthy even of a parley, as though they had their feet upon our neck, they meted out to us only the sondition of a conqueror.

In this, there was no deception. ...

The authorities of Augusta, Ga., have piled all the cotton in the streets, to be burned, if oceasion demands.

#### Mr. Crawford, of Rowan.

This gen'leman is represented in the Stanerd of the 3rd, as having said, on the floor the H use of Comm ns, " that the South as not yet sufficiently whipped. He want-d more decent and thorough whipping before e would consent to steps towards peace."

It is hardly necessary to contradic this perversion of the meaning of Mr Crawford. All who know that gertleman understand well his position. He is a true and faithful patriot; and like all others of that class, he is anxious for a just and honorable peace-one which the S uth could accept without degradation. What he did say was, that the South "was not yet suffici ntly whipped to induce her to vield to the demands of our enemies, and acknowlet'ge our own disgrace. That before he would take steps towards such a peace, he would require a thorough whipping." Mr. Crawford was replying to those who acknowledge to be decently and thoroughly whipped, and his employment of their own terms for their castigation is the touching point with

Since the days of Gov. Ellis, Rowan has not had a representatives who holds the popular confidence, as does Mr. Crawford; nor one who is more attentive to Lusiness and more useful.

#### Cotton.

We hear incidentally, this morning, from such authority as we cannot doubt, that at least fifteen thousand tales of cotton are now hid cway in the town of Wilmington, waiting the advent of Terry.

If this re so, we hope our suthorities there will ferret it out; and take care that a disgrace, similar to that which has befallen Savannah, does not happen in Wilmington. -

Let the enemy who conceals cotton, be "reconnoined." Let him be discovered before he gets across the peninsula, and entrenches. It is easier to attack him on the march, than behind entrerchments. These cotton-hiders are as sharp as Yankees; and pickets who are despatched to watch them will have to keep their eye open, and rep rt, or they will be found to have worked their way across our flank. Not a bale of cetton should the enemy find in Wilmington, if he ever gets there, If we cannot save it, at least, don't let the Yankees have it.

#### A New Member of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, the other day, introduced Mr. Rock, a "colored person," from Boston, to the Sapreme Court of the United States, as a practitioner of law at its bar. This is another Yankee trick to gull the pegro. In the very moment that this "Rock" is thrown at the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia, their friends are voting against permitting gentlemen and ladies of Mr. Rock's color to ride in their rail cars.

We advise the fraternity of the law to beware of Rock; for a Rock introduced by Sumner, we should take to be a dangerous weapon. Wonder if he is a descendant of the " Rock of Plymouth?"

If there has been one man more than another, who has been abused "good," it is Commissary Gen. NORT BROP.

Lately, a committee of Congress was appointed to investigate the affairs of his department. Mr. Baldwin made; the report, and this report bears testim ony to the honesty and integrity of the incumbent, and the zeal, energy and industry with which he has performed his duties. It is not only an exoneration of him from the accusation; but, the report is a compliment to his worth and ability-and coming from Mr. Baldwin-it is the more palpable.

Frote, who is kicking estensibly in a Yankee prison, where, we doubt not, he is preparing lectures for delivery-was one of Col. Northrep's flercest acqueers.

A letter from a friend in Fayetteville suggest that the common report—that the surrender of the sally-post, in the late assault on Fort Fisher, was made by Captain Bradely and his company without a fight-may do that officer and command injustice. It came to us from the mouth of everybody, and there was no contradiction. Our publication did not make the matter more public. Indeed. it was charity to the accused efficer to put the matter in such shape as would insure his discovery of the existence of the report?

Of course, we do not wish to do the officer an injustice, and we shall be very happy to correct the statement, if it shall appear to be

The Petersburg Lapress of the Oth says the late effort of Grant, to advance his lines on his left, was a signal failure, resulting in a loss to him of 2,500 men, while our loss was about 500. The whole of Grant's army nearly, was brought into action. Of our side only Pegram's, Evan's and Mahone's Divisions.

See the account of the close of the affair. which we publish to day, from the Express.

Among the members of the Legislature who gained the most desirable reputation, and among those who wielded the best influence, was Major McLEAN, of Harnett. The firm and unwavering support, given by this gentleman, on all occassion, to the cause of the country : the bold and intrepid manner in which he defended her interests; and the practical, and sensible suggestions, which he always made, gave bim whenever he spoke the attention of the house.

General Sherman has issued an order setting apart the islands from Charleston south, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering the St. John river, Fiorida, for the settlement of the negroes now made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the United States.

#### War News:

FROM PETERSBURG. The Petersburg Express of the 9th, con-

tains the following: Quiet has been once more resumed on the lines. There was no fighting yesterday, and nothing but heavy skirmishing on Tuesday. The rapid cannonading heard on the right late Tues lay afternoon, was caused by the shelling by our artillery of a peice of woods in which the Yankees were supposed to be, This shelling was very severe, and was believed by parties at a distance to be the opening of a

general engagement. There was continued and sometimes heavy kirmishming between Burgess' Mill and the Crossing of the Vaughan road over Hatcher's Run, caused by the efforts on both sides to es-

tablish and strengthen rew lines. The Yankees still maintain their position on both sides of Hatcher's Run. and have strongly entrenched themselves. While their cavalry were in the advance, and a column of infantry were also thrown forward to Cat Tail Creek, the supporting and larger portion f their infantry, occupied our deserted rifle pi's on both sides of the Run, strengthened them and threw up other works. It was to this position that the enemy fell back to when defeated on Menday afternoon.

The fighting on Monday is represented to have been very severe at times. The timber and undergrowth was literally cut to pieces by balls and bullets. The scene of the buttle was on the west side of Hatcher's Run; some two or three miles from the Vaughan road, and ten or twelves miles south of this city .-The grou d was fought over four times in consequence of successive reinforcements reaching either side. The Yankees had the greater part of four corps on the field. The fighting was done on our side by Pegram's and Evans' divisions, of Gordon's corps, and M-bone's division of A. P. Hill's corps. The sharge of these troops, which broke the Yankee lines late in the day, is said to have been one of the grandest scenes in military annals. The enemy fled in great confusion, and did not stop until They reached their breastworks st Hatcher's Run.

The Yankees lost in this day's engagement between fifteen hundred and two thousand men, killed and wounded, and about one hundred in prisoners. Our lose will not reach the hundred.

We regret to state that Col. Houston, of this State, was killed in this fight. General Sorrell was wounded by a stray ball through the left lung. His wound is dangerous, but we are gratified to learn, not considered mortal. About one hundred prisoners taken from the

nemy have been brought into the city and as signed to imprisonment. The dead on both sides have all been buried,

and the wounded brought from the field .-Most of our men are but slightly wounded. The enemy is erecting two or more observatories opposite prominent points on our right. One of these is in front of Cook's brigade, nearly opposite Pegram's house. It has already reached a height of between one and two hundred feet, and, it is said, will be run up to three hundred feet. It is located about two miles from our lines.

The Express of the 10th contains the follow-

Every thing was quiet on the right yesterday. Some picket firing occurred, but otherwise both sides were quietly engaged in strengthening the new lines, necessary to be tun by the recent mevement. Most likely another few weeks' rest will be granted before any further advance on the part of the enemy is attempted.

The enemy drow the larger portion of his troops from the whole length of our front to execute this movement on our right. This feet was noticable in the absence of the usual uproar and drum beating in the Yankee.camp. It was observed on Sunday, and for two or three days subsequently, that fully threefourths of the troops had been withdrawn from before our lines. The picked men of four corps were engaged in the movement.

It is still maintained that the movement was made to take in more woodland. They have partially succeeded in doing this, and no doubt a branch railroad will soon connect, the new position with the main lines east of the city. A heavy cannonading was in progress between ours and the enemy's batteries on the Appomattox river, night before last, from eight until eleven o'clock! Several of the enemy's shells fell in the city.

SOUTH CAROLINA-SHERMAN. The dispatches and rumors relative to the movements of Sherman ere extremely meagre. The most reliable intelligence we can obtain, and this is based upon dispatches received in the very highest military circles, is that Sherman's advance was, at last accounts, seven mile from Midway. The position then occupi d by the enemy was about 21 miles from Branchville; and our troops were then con-

trenting him. The alarm respecting the obstructions to travel between this place and the west it, therefore, so far as the past sensation rumors are concerned, needless. Whatever restriction has been placed upon travel in that direction was the result of a wise military policy, justified

fully in the eyes of military authorities. Sherman's plans have not been sufficiently developed, as yet, to enable the formation of an opinion as to whether his immediate destination is Columbia, Augusta, or Charleston. The latter place in their possession would, in the eyes of Yarkeedom, compensate for any loss which might acrue to the Federal forces in taining it, because of its noble and heroic and defiant resistance, successfully maintained. against the most determined and claborate seige known to history. Augusta in their hands, and they would naturally suppose that the principal channel of communication with the west was stopped up, to say nothing of the necessity of removing government estab-Jishmer ts and workshops, to a certain extent necessary in the continuance of the war. Columbia, the Cipital of South Carolina, is a most tempting prize, and would prepably excite the energies of a man less emerprising than Gen. Sherman.

Action, therefore, is necessary-prompt, decided action. Let us honor the call of our patriotic Governor, and show our full, free and calm determination to meet the enemy waerever he may strike. On time is short, and the sooner we get our affairs in readiness for the struggle the better for us. If Sherman hurled back from his objective point we destroy the effect of his recent successes, and force the Yankee Government to the necessity of raising another army. The disaster to an army like his, flushed with so much of conquest, will dishearten the North, and, we honestly believe, operate to prevent enlistments. To say the least, it will give time to perfect such arrangements as will in the future thwart the best plans they can lay for conquerir g our State .- Col. Guardian, 9th.

WILMINGTON. FROM BELOW. - Everything quiet, except an occasionally shelling of Sugar Loaf by the enemy. No change in the position of the forces .- Wil. Journal, 10th.

#### Richmond.

We clip the foilowing from the Richmond Examiner, of the 9th.

THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION. We learn that a movement is on. foot in Congress to abolish the Bure u of Conscription, and to substitute a new plan for the execution of the conscription by m n detailed from the different commands of the armye-The plan is said to be approved by General

THE GOLD MARKET.

There is every reas in to believe that gold must roon take a rapid d cline. It is unde stood that a bill is being prepared in Congress to pay the soldiers limited amounts in gold, and that the Legislature of Virginia is also considering a penal measure to prohibit traffic in coin. Apart from these measures, the scarcity of money is becoming extreme, and it will be utterly impossible for the brokers to carry up gold against the contraction go on in the currency. A small sterling bill was sold yesterday at auction for fifty-one. The country has great confidence in Mr. Trenholm's financial judgment; and it is be hoped that Congress will in no way interfere with his present firm and judicious policy to appreciate the currency, and to bring order out of the chaos in which his prece lessor lest the financial affairs of the government.

MR. STEPHENS' DEPARTURE. It is understood that Vice-President Stephens will leave for Georgia to-day, with he intention, which he has tree'y expressed, of canvassing that State for the most vigorous prosecution of the war.

General Hoo! has arrived here, and is stopping at the Spotswood hotel.

GENERAL PEGRAM. The death of Brigadier General John Pegram is a sad circumstance of the battle at Hatcher's Run. His military career dated from the commencement of the war. At Rich Mountain, 1861. he-was Lieuten nt Colonel of the Twentieth Virginia Regiment, and in that disastre us affair was taken prison r. He afterwards, was on the staff of G-neral Kirby Smith, as chief engineer; served with General Beauregard, and was sub equently chief engineer on General Bragg's staff. He was appointed Brigadier General in Nove ber, 1862, and ordered to the Southwestern. army, where he took command of a brigade of cavalry. He served in that army for twelve months. In the fall of 1863, after the battle of Chickamauga, he was transferred to the army of Northern Virginia, and assigned to the command of General (now Governor) Smith's old brigade, in Early's old division, Ewell's corps: He was wounded on the fifth of May in the battles of the Wilderness, having been shot frem his horse. He returned to the army in August, fought through the Valley campaign, from there he was ordered to Richmond and took command in Gordon's corps, where he has found an honorable, bus melancholy and untimely termination of his career. He was only thirty-two years of age, and had been married but two weeks before his death.

MOSBY'S MEN. It was stated yesterday morning, in an extract from a United States paper, that 110 men of Colonel Moeby's command, had been recently captured by the enemy. Colonel Mosby, who is in this city, received on yesterday a telegram, conveying the gratifying information that the report was wholly without founda dation .- Richmond Sentinel.

### MARRIED,

On the 25th Jan. 1865 at Bannockburn, the residence of the bride's mother, in Granville County N. C., by the Rev. Mr. Cosby, Lucy T. WATKINS to Lieut. E. B. Goods, 34th Va. Regiment Infantry.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIECES OF FINE MACON 30 SHIRTING. By the Bolt. The best substitute for Bleached TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

20 DOZ. WHITTEMORE COT-

In store and for sale.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE, ) Вісимомо, Sept. 11, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, )

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned: "Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a sol-dier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cogn zance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be im-

prisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed.)

Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C. 7 Raleigh February 10 1865. Official JNO. W. HINSDALE. A. A. Gen'l. Feb. 13-d7t.

State papers copy seven times. HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C .. ) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALBIGH, Dec. 14, 1864. GENERAL ORDER,

I. Major C S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Celonel, he having been duly elected to that effice on the.

3rd of January, 1865. The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his premotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service, as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.
(Signed)

H. H. HOLMED

Lt. Gen'l Comd'r. Gicial: CEAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, Major &. A. A. Gen'l. Oficial :

Remaining uncalled for in the Post-office at calling for letters will please state that they are Anderson Albert. Newton John, Newton Joo A 2,

IST OF LETTERS.

Baker Jas, Barber Jonathan, Robertson T. C. Rhodes A. E. Brown David, Reece Miss Sarah, Shearin W. H. Braswell C. C. Charnus Miss. Louisa, Daniel Miss Susan, Gibbon Surry R, Harris John D, Horten Mr., Lopkins Mrs Genett, Utley W. H. Huston M. J. Howell Haywood, Harrol J. F. Mediin Jno. H. Mitchell Wm. H.

Speidge J. L. Shiled Miss Mary, Turner Mrs. Ammy, Wickers John,
Watson Miss Tabitha 2,
Wood Richard,
Wilson Dr. John Jr,
Wood Miss Nannie, GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

EPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Intered seconding to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Speech of Secretary Benjamin. RICHMOND, Feb. 10,-Secretary. Benjamin in the course of his speech yesterday, stated what followed the interview between the President and Blair. The President gave him a letter, as follows: "Sir: I put down now in writing what I said to you in words. I am ready to confer for peace, if I had assurance that any Commissioners would be sent to meet, and treat with them. 1 would send Commissioners, for the purpose and design of obtaining peace for our two countries. "The answer of Lincoln to this note was. "As you have showed me a note, brought-with you from Richmond, you may say to Davis that I will see any informal agents to secure peace to our one country." Mr. Benjamin said he believed, when Blair first came to Richmond, there was an opening for some arrangement which might lead to ultimate peace. Had the enemy been of the same mind, he still believed there might have been some ground upon which they would have settled the question. Mr. Benjamin advocated the immediate employment of

#### Confederate Congress.

applauded by the mee ing.

negroes to reinforce our army, and was highly

R CHMOND, Feb. 10 .- The flouse adopted the the joint resolution to adjourn sine die on the 28th It concurred in the Senate resolution of thanks to Mr. Lancaster, ow ner the yatch "Deerhound." Mr. Barksdale submitted a bill, providing for the employment of negro troops, and the motion to reject the bill was lost-yeas 21, nays 53. The

bill was then referred to a select committee. The

tax bill was further discussed till adjournment. In the Senate, the House resolutions of adjourn ment were rejected by a tie. During the debate, Messrs. Wigiall and Maxwell expressed unqualified opposition to negro troops; subsequently, Mr. Oldham introduced a bill to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The House exempting bill was debated and amended before final action. The Senate then went into secret session.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11 .- The Senate passed a bill changing the time of holding the election for Representatives of Congress in Missouri to the 1st Monday in November.

Mr. Burnett introduced a bill to abolish the of the army. The Senate then went into secret

In the House a communication from the President was received stating the number of Quartermasters and Assistant Quartermasters in the Confederate service to be 1316 on post duty; and 318

The Lax Bill was further considered until adournment.

#### Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10 .- Northern papers, including the evening edition of the Baltimore American of the 8th, have been received. They admit considerable loss in the battle at Hatcher's Run, but claim the Confederate loss was heavy. The object of the movement net developed.

Mr. Foote arrived in New York on Tuesday. He is still in custody. His destination is reported to be in military prison. He refused to take the oath, and expresses a desire to emigrate to So-

Maj. Harry Gilmer was captured near Meare-

field recently. The Government of Brazil has issued a de-

cree, excluding the privater Shenandoah from the ports of the Empire. he ports of the Empire.

Seward's answer in the case of the Florida had not been received.

Burdie, the Lake Erie raider, has been surrenderd to the United States by the Canadian au-Gold 211.

### From Charleston.

OHARLESTON, Feb. 10 .- A force of the enemy, believed to be from two to four thousand strong, landed at Grimball's, on James Island, about 8 o'clock this morning, and drove in our pickets. Some skirmishing took place, but no general engagement. The enemy are making active demonstrations at various points, but it is believed to be a feint.

A force attacked our troops on the Saltkatichee, this morning but were easily repulsed .-They also advanced upon the Charleston read near the Blue House, and opened with artillery, but made no impression on our lines. Intelligence received to-day reports the enemy as crossed the Edisto at Burnaker's bridge. The enemy are reported to be moving on Augusta.

### Later From the North.

SICHMOND, Feb. II .- Northern papers of the 9th have been received. In the late fight beyond Petersburg, the casualties in the 5th corps is estimated at about 500; in the 2nd corps, 250. Arrangements for a general exchange of all prisoners have been accomplished.

A terrible conflagration occurred in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, two thousand barrels of Coal Oil were burned, and fifty dwellings consumed. The oil poured through the streets spreading destruction on all sides, and a number of people were roasted alive in the streets. The draft of New York will probably be post-

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEST OF FINE GREEN TEA. 4 Bales 1/8 Bro' Jeanes. Black Alapaccas.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

HIDES COPPERAS,

Feb. 13 d2t.

TANNERS OIL, For sale by Feb. 13-d3t D. W. C. BENBOW, Greensbero, N. C.

NEGRO AUCTION.

Woman and three children 1 " " one child 1 No. 1 House girl 14 years old 1 " 1 " 12" " I " 1 " " 17 " "

1 Excellent Seamstress. Several others will be added to the list by sale We will also hire fer the balance of the year one excellent farm hand.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.

#### OFFICIAL.

ENECUTIVE DERARTMENT, N. C. A ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, R. G. Raleigh, February 9, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS, )

I. The following acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all cencerned:

AN ACT IN R. LATION TO THE MILITA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE, RATIFIED THE 7th DAY OF JULY 1863.

sund of the soundity as a sund of SEC. 2nd. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home etence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of ighteen and fifty years, resident in this State. ncluding foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the Civil Military officers of the Confederate Government within this State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations a the State charged with the duties of such Min. stry, the High Sheriffs and Clerks of the several Courts of record, and the Public Registers in the several Counties, and such other persons as the Sovernor for special reasons may deem proper subjects of exemption. \* SEC. 5th. Be it further enacted, That members

of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers may be exempt from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred (100) dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratifled the 12th day of May, 1862 Provided, that when any such Quaker shall have paid or levied on his property five hundred (500) dollars, under the acts of Congress called the Conscription Law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT. TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION -RATIFIED THE 7th DAY OF FEBRUARY,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be cansolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company : Provided, however, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a compay: The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such offi-cers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commis-Mr. Burnett introduced a bill to abolish the sioned officers and privates are required to serve, office of provost marshal, except within the lines and whilst so serving their commissions shall be

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies. That the rack and file shall elect their field officers and all field officer's who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-comu issioned offi-

cers and privates. SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th July, 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army. the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors, physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified to on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall contue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundries regular public millers, and blacksmiths, and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: Provided, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to the 1st of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, exthey are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not so be exempt : Provided, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and, Proeided further, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC 4. Be it further enacted. That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed. SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act

shall be in force from and after its ratification. Il In addition to the exemptions granted in the oregoing acts there shall be exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence all Rail Kond officers and the necessary employees, the Commanding Officers of each Brigade and Regiment of North Carolina Militia, and one Druggist to each Drug Store: Provided, that there is no druggist in said Drug Store not liable to duty in the Guard for Hene Defence.

III. Claims for exemption under the foregoing acts and orders must be established by the allidavit of two respectable persons knowing of the facts, which the individual belongs, who, if satisfied that the claim is just, will furnish him with a

certificate of exemption.

IV. The Commanding officers of each Regiment and Battalion of the Guard for Home Defence will immediately assemble their commands at their respective county seats, and at once proeed to consolidate the companies in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified February 7th 1865, and under the following regulations viz: When a regiment viz: When a regiment or Battalien is assembled as above directed, its commanding officer will divide it into two classes, all able bodied officers and men liable to active service in the field be yound the limits of the county, will constitute the first class, and all officers and men exempt from duty except within the limits of their counties,

will constitute the second class.

When the first class does not exceed ninety men or fall below forty-five men, it will be organized into one company—when it exceeds ninety men, but does not exceed one hundred and fitty, it will be organized into two companies - when it exceeds one hundred and fifty men, it will be organized into three companies, and elections for a fail complem at of company officers will be held, when the first class falls below forty-five men, it will be organized into a company, and officers elected as follows: For a company of less than forty-five, but more than thirty-five men, a Captain and a first Lieutenant and a second Lieutenant, of a company of twenty or less number of men, one second Lieutenant.

The second class will be organized into companies not to exceed seventy-five men each, and elections for a full complement of company efficers will be held, when the number of men dees not fall below forty-five. But when it does fall below forty-five the same rule will be followed as in the first class,

The election for company officers will he held under the direction of the commanding officer of each Regiment or Battalion, who will, as soon as

the organizations are completed, immediately forward a report of the same to this office, together with the certificates of election.

V. Until the consolidated companies are organized into Hegiments and Battalions, the Field Officers now in commission will continue to exercise command as heretofore.

Ry order of Governor Vance.

By order of GOVERNOR VANCE.

B. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General. All newspapers in the State publish once and send bills to the Adjutant General's Office.